he placed in telegraphic union by an overland route, without the necessity of crossing to Europe by the route of the lost Atlantic cable, or the proposed Greenland route.

If this connecting link should be constructed by Behrings' Strait, the three continents would be united by a line, having but forty miles of sea, to cross, which, consequently, would insure the most reliable and chappest mode of union. The whole line being a land line, excepting the crossing of Behrings' Strait, would insure it against all doubts and accidents of the deep sea cables, and render it redents of the deep sea cables, and render it re-tiable and easy of repair and inspection.

commence or the amoor.

Fifteeen vessels have entered the Amoor during the year, with assorted cargoes of merchandine, stores, provisions, and material for the Government. The Government has organized a notilla of small armed steamers, to the number of six, which ply on the Amoor carrying the mails and Government couriers; they are also engaged in making explorations along the shores, or in penetrating the tributary waters of the Amoor, and occasionally transport private merchandise.

During the year, six private merchant steamers have engaged in the navigation of the Amoor, These vessels, as they ascend the Amoor and its tributaries, will gradually develop the commence of a vast interior, which can only be reached and rendered certain and profitable by the employment of steam vessels.

A second shipment of Tartan and Bactrian

A second shipment of Tartan and Bactrian camela—Camelus Bactrianus—have taken place from the Amoor to San Francisco. It is understood that they are to be employed in the silver mining districts of Nevada, which country is fit many respects similar to the region on the head waters of the Amoor, where these animals are raised in great numbers, and suited by the acclimation of centuries to the steppes and mountains of Northeastern Asia.

Other interesting statements are included in the report, embracing a physical view of the Amoor basin—the ginseng and rhubarb productions, and the first commercial opening of the Amoor. Never, in the history of newly acquired distant countries by any European mainon, has there been such progress as we have seen on the Amoor. The first American ship entered the Amoor in 1856, and in that year the first organized settlements were set on foot by Russia. No foreigner outside of Russia (Mr. Collina saya) had ever seen the Amoor from its sources to the sea, until I accomplished the journey myself; nor was a foreigner ever before permitted to visit the Amoor country either by Chinese or Russian authority. Consequently, it is a very new country; and the fact that we now have a number of American merchants and merchant steamboats upon the Amoor, proves that somebody has discovered its value in a commercial point of view." In another place, Mr. Collins says: "I know of no country on the face of the globe where greater results are to be obtained, by equal means employed, than in Northeustern Asia. The opening of it, so far, has cost our Government nothing, and if a little of the money expended on Japan, how ever beneficial, were expended on the Amoor, the advantages gained would most certainly be proportionate to the outar."

CHINESE FRIENDSHIP.

A letter received at the State Department tiom C. D. Williams, E-q., acting consul for the United States at Hankou, China, dated October 22, 1861, says that the viceroy, Taoutae, and all under officials, as well as the Chinese peo-ple throughout this province, (Hupeh) have centinually manifested the most friendly dispo-sition towards myself, as well as all American citizens, who have either visited or resided within its boundaries; and it is a matter which I record with gratification, that not a single in-stance of discord, either with the people or officials, have occurred since the opening of this port.

this port.

The letter also states that, during the past six months, the port has been visited by some thirty American steamers and American salling craft, from Shangbae, with cargoes of imports, native and foreign goods, taking in return full cargoes of teas and native producs.

Speaking of the Taepengs or rebels, the writer states that "experience teaches that they are eminently destructive in their habits, a-well as extremely functical, and from their

a- well as extremely fanatical, and from their actions since holding, for over eight years, the country in and about the city of Nankin, they have clearly proven that they have neither ability to construct or maintain a government. This port will probably in fature be the depot for the receipt of nearly all the black teas. This port will probably in future be the depot for the receipt of nearly all the black teas, which have heretofore been sent to the port of Canton, overland from the producing districts and from thence to the seaboard. They will now go forward from this by the great river Yanguzze, (upon the banks of which this city is situated) to Shanghae, for shipment hence, and as a partial evidence of the capabilities of this port, it may be noted that over 140,000 chasts of teas bave been sent forward during the past six months to Shanghae, together with at least ten thousand tons of oils, drugs, hemp, and sundry other native produce."

large to command the services of a first class man, with an efficient staff in every respect.
In the conclusion of this letter it is stated

that the occasional visit during each year of a l'nited States steam vessel of war up this river, will be of great service.

Deputy and Acting United States Consul Alexander Hatchinson, writing to the Secretary of State, under date of Singapore, November 19, 1861, says :

ber 19, 1861, says:

I take this opportunity to inform you that Admiral Bonard, the French Governor General for the French colony in Cochin China, reached this port a few days ago, on his way to Saigon. He intends erecting, on Cape St. James, near Sargon, a light-house, the materials of which are now on their way thither. The light-house is to be in communication with Saigon by the electric telegraph.

A large dry dock is to be shortly built, and a steam Atelier d' Oñtelave for the repair of steam engines and machinery of the largest dimensions.

The engineer for the construction of the work accompanies the present expeditions, also the director of the company for the line of French steamers from Marseilles via Suez to Salvon direct

Saigon direct.
The Admiral evinces the most earnest disposition to favor, in every possible way, the interests of the commercial community in the Eastern Archipelago.

AFFAIRS AT VIENNA

The following is a copy of a letter from Theodore Tianisius, United States Consul at Vienna, to the Secretary of State at Washington. The letter is dated December 31, 1861, and says:

Sis: I have had the honor to state to you already, in Dispatch No. 3, dated December 31, 1861, that the exportations from here to the United States during this year, fell short, in comparison with the previous year, in the amount of 538,399 florins, a result of our state of affairs at home. The amount of cardiary at home. of affairs at home. The amount of goods invoiced in this consulate during the two years, is as fol-

1860......2,272,240 flerins.

lative body of this Empire would lend their helping hand to Austrian, as our Government does to American industry, the Austrian comperce would be immense. One very great oppositive system to industry as been recovered—"the restraint imposed by laws of a corporate society," or "Zamitzwang," Hvery man has now the privilege to engage in a business has see fit.

The representative system of Austria sonsists of the "Reichersth," divided into an upper and lower house. All their different provinces send their delegates; but as the elective franchise is limited, it cannot be expected that this legislature should represent the popular sentiments, as our Congress does. However, this "Reichersth" is at least a progress in the constitutional life of this extensive empire.

Paper currency of the very smallest denomi-

Paper currency of the very smallest denominations is here in circulation, as, for instance, 10 kreutners, about equal to three cents at the present rate of exchange.

The Ministry of Finance presented, a short time ago, the Budget to the "Reicherath;" and as it will be interesting to the Department at the present time to known how the finances of the empire stand, I give you an abstract of the ministry's report in as short a space as possible.

The revenue for 1861 was estimated

The revenue for 1861 was estimated at 300,000,000, the expenditures at 344,000,000 and the deficit at 45,000,000 florins.

This deficit was to be covered by means of several credit operations, which would moreover leave a balance of 8,000,000 florins in the treasury. The returns for 1861 are not yet complete; but the deficit is expected to amount to about 40,000,000 florins.

Tha total decrease in the revenue of 1862 amounts to 109,000,000 florins, which will be covered by credit operations.

covered by credit operations.

The national bank has not been applied to for a loan, nor have any public bonds been

The estimates for 1862 are as follows:

The courts and civil administration, 99,750,00 Army 108,500,000
Interest on public debt. 124,500,000
Sundries 21,800,000

The revenue for 1862 is estimated at 296, 00,000 florius, and the deficit at 58,000,00 The army estimate shows an increase

The army estimate shows an increase of 52,000,000 dorins.

The deficit is partly to be covered by increased taxes, and partly by credit operations with the national bank, the charter of which is to be renewed in return for a loan of 80,000,000 florins, bearing no interest. Twenty millions of this loan will be repaid in monthly instalments of 1,000,000 florins each, and 44,000,000 by 1870.

The state domains are to be sold at certain

The state domains are to be sold at certain The state domains are to be soil at certain fixed periods. Twenty-three millions of the lottery loan of 1860 have not been taken up. The financial administration has, however, needived from the agents 100,000,000 florins for bond of that loan, and £3,000,000 of the Eng

lish loan.

The national bank is to be made independent of the state. The following are the terms

of the engagement:

1. The privilege of the bank is extended.

2. The State will reimburse specie in twenty monthly installations, the first of which is to be paid in one month after the conclusion of the convention of the bank the 20,000,000 florins which the latter tent to the former.

3. The 44,000,000 florins which the State constant the bank the State of the bank the State of the bank the State of th

3. The 44,000,000 forius which the State owes to the bank for the sinking fund of the anticipation certificates, shall be returned between the present time and 1870.

4. The bank shall be indemnified to the amount of 90,000,000 florius by the annual products of the salary of the domains of the State; a portion of those domains to a fixed amount is to be sold every year; if less than is required to be sold, the State will have to pay the difference.

5. The State abandons to the bank, is order to cover the surplus due to it, the sum of 23.000, 000, in specie on the loan of 1852. 6. The bank lends to the State during the

term of its privilege, a certain sum which shall not be called for during that time, (estimated at 80,000,000.)

7. The back will restore to the State the 30,000,000 of the London loan, deposited as a guarantee, as well as the remainder of the loan

8. The bank engages to sell, between this time and a certain fixed period, the titles of railways and of land indemnity arising from the sinking fund.

9. The authorization granted in 1858, to issue

notes to the amount of triple their reserve, will be restricted to a fixed sum. All notes issued beyond that amount must be covered by the

metallic reserve.

10. The independence of the bank, as regards the State, is guaranteed; it will be placed under the surveillance of a commission of the Reichsrath, which will be at the same time charged with the company of the surveillance.

THE RAVY.

So far as the naval retrenchment bill pending n the Senate touches salaries, I have nothing say, but I object to that part of it which it to say, but I object to that part of it which is intended to break down what few individuals we have left in that Department who do not belong to the navy, such as navy agents, naval store keepers, &c. We have seen this wolf in sheep's ciothing prowling about for many years in the garb of navy officers dressed up in buckram, and at the bead of bureaus in the Navy Department. These gentlemen, who would be dictators as to everything that belongs to the navy, have been for the last twenty years lobbying about Congress for the purpose of having the laws changed, so that they could have the whole control of everything belonging to the Navy Department, and they have so far succeeded as to get almost everything into their own hands. Now, we differ very much from these gentlemen as to who should control their own hands. Now, we differ very much from these gentlemen as to who should control the building of ships and have the management of the yards and docks in their several localities. The navy officers are more capable of sailing the ships and fighting them than civilians, but to say that they understood or had the mechanical art or qualifications to build ships that the ship builders and mechanics have not, would be an absurdity which no sensible man would believe; and if so, why should they have the control of building as well as sailing the ships? We think that civilians should have the whole control of building as well as sailing the ships? We think that civilians should have the whole control of building the ships and carrying on the navy yards, without any interference from these navy officers.

It is well known that almost every head of a bureau is now filled by one of these gentlemen, and they have been instrumental in having laws passed by Congress making it incumbent os the Department to appoint those gentlemen of the offices; and I see, by reading this bill reported by Mr. Sherman, that they have attempted, and do intend, to remove the last vestige of a civilian from the Navy Department, and substitute the we have left in that Department who do not

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Friday, January 31, 1962.

ar Reading Batter on every page. 30

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE. -- We devote large portion of our paper, to-day, to the very interesting consular corresponder the State Department. The letter of Mr. Col line is full of interest, as it treats of the Amoo country, of which but little is known.

DANGER TO THE POST OFFICE. We extract the following from the advertise nent for proposals to supply stamped envel opes, recently issued by the Post Office Depart

Proposals are also invited for devices other than water-marks, (or additional to such marks,) to afford protection against counter-feiting—specimens to be submitted.

We take the liberty of suggesting that per haps the best precaution against the counter feit of the stamped envelope is for the Govern ment itself to manufacture it. Nothing can be more unwise than the quadrennial letting of the contracts for the supply of postage stamps and stamped envelopes. One effect of this letting is to familiarize the artistic talent of the country with a branch of manufacture, the secret of which should, as far as possible, be con fined to the sworn officers and employees of the Government.

Another effect of this letting is to place th Government at the mercy of comparatively rresponsible parties, (contractors,) and even of their employees, who may be tempted to over issue or surreptitiously put in circulation the certificates of postage prepayment, agains which no adequate safeguard can possibly be provided under the present method of manu acturing them. The extent to which stamp and stamped envelopes have been thus put in-to circulation, by rebel postmasters, during the last summer, strikingly illustrates the dan ger to which the Post Office Department is ex posed, from the contract system of supplying its stamps, at least in the present unsettler condition of the country.

After a thorough trial of this system of supplying its notes, the Bank of England has bee compelled, in self-defence, not only to manu facture lie own noies, but also to procure the iled, in self-defence, not only to manu sage of logal enactments against all inquiry into the process of such manufacture. This monopoly of manufacture and the water-marks in the paper have been found to constitute the only safeguards against the counterfeit of these notes, and we have no doubt that they will b found equally effectual in protecting the United

States postal envelope.

Mr. Sherman, we understand, has reported bill authorizing the Superintendent of Public Printing to do the engraving and lithographing of the Government. Mr. Coffax should see that, in the manufacture of the stamps, stamped envelopes are included in the same category. The interests of contractors should not be permitted to interfere for a moment with the seourlty of the postal revenues, or with economy in the public expenditures.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION .- There are two works now in the course of publication which assume to be histories of the importan events now transpiring 1 one is known as " The Rebellion Record," and is a compilation of the most important documents, newspaper articles anecdotes, incidents, postry, &c., all of which will have their value for future historians The other is entitled "The Southern Robellion and the War for the Union." This is a comprehensive history of the great rebellion, em bodying also the important State papers, con gressional proceedings, and remarkable speech the past six months to Shanghae, together with at least ten thousand tons of oils, drugs, hemp, and sundry other native produce."

The writer also suggests that, whenever the Government shall appropriate a salary for the consulate at this port, it should be sufficiently \$5.01.034 florins for toil, from January 1 1861. 9,501,034 florins for toll, from January 1, 1861, able narrative style, thus forming a connected till September 30, 1861. This is 554,232 history of the great ordeal through which our country is now passing. This is a work of the highest merit. In fullness, completeness, acco racy, and logical as well as chronological de pendence, it leaves nothing to be desired. It has received the highest commendation from the leading press of the country, and from a ed to break down what few individuals large number of distinguished men, among whom are President Lincoln, Secretaries Sev ard, Chase, Welles, Smith, and a large number of members of Congress. The work is pub in New York, by J. D. Torrey, and is for sale here by E. J. Hovey, who is the general agent for the District. Mr. Hovey yesterday opened an office in a conspicuous part of the National Hotel, where the public may procure a copy of the work, as far as published, the first volume bringing the history up to the 4th of March from Stuart's rebel cavalry, Geo. Beauregard

THE WARHINGTON SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION. The first public meeting of this newly organized Society, was held last night at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association where a paper was read on the subject of the Gulf Streem, by Rev. C. W. Denison, and another by Mr. Disturnell, of New York, on the Rise and Fall of the Waters of Lake Superior. Both papers were highly interesting. Mr. Denison presented the various Gulf stream theories, and attempted to illustrate their fallacy by a serie of well attested facts. His theory is that the stream is of subterranean origin, which cause its warmth, its color, and its chemical properties His theory, to say the least of it, was ingenious Many of his ideas were novel and striking, and the whole paper attracted marked atter

Mr. Disturnell's paper was also interesting it gave a variety of interesting facts touching the peculiarities of Lake Superior. The rise and fall of its waters, Mr. Disturnell thinks, i in consequence of the long continued rains and snows in that region.

This first meeting was quite interesting, and gives promise of a bright future for the Wash ington Scientific Association

GEN. LAWR'S STAFF. Colonel Wm. H. Herritt-Wilson's Creek

to command brigade of infantry.

Lieut. Col. Judges Rilpatrus. Yest Paintpromoted for gallantry at Cost Bethel-member of Military Exampling Board transferred
from McDowell's division. To be able of prilllery.

Major Champion Vaughan to be chief

Major Verplank Van Antwerp-West Poln te adjutant general of Iowa—to be adjuta

Major John Ritchey.

Major T. J. Weed. Ceptalu J. R. McClure. Captain Wm. Kyle. Captain A. P. Russell, Captain Wm. O'Donnell. Captain Volumy Hickox.

Richard L. Shelley-served in India and th Crimea in thirty-six engagements—amon bem Balaklava and Inkermann- to be com sloved to day.

THE AFFAIR AT OCCOPOAN -The little expe ition of Tuesday night, to a place known Porter's, near Occoquan Bridge, fifteen miles from Alexandria, comprising thy men detailed rom the New York Thirty-seventh, under Lieutenant Colonel Burke, was sent out by Jeneral Heintzelman, to capture a party of Texan Rangers there assembled for a dance The march through ten or eleven miles of much ommenced at sundown, and was very severe Reaching the house, a frame covered with clap poards, a gun was fired, and a demand of su render made, which was answered by a volley through portholes and windows. After some andom firing, the house was riddled by latoon, and the demand to surrender was ac eded to. Nine privates, one civilian, and major of the Texan Rangers, were killed, and all the rest taken prisoners. An old man o eventy, who had been firing from the windows

Tue Corr .- Mr. Spaulding, of the Committee of Ways and Means, estimates, upon the asimption of the continuance of the war, that the national debt will amount, on the 1st of next July, to six hundred and fifty millions and on the 1st of July, 1863, to twelve hundred millions. These estimates are considerably higher than those made by Mr. Chase in December, and as they are made in view of later developments, are probably more correct. They are calculated to produce a profound impression, and will before long bring about eneral concurrence in that radical change in the conduct of the war, upon which there is much reason to believe that the Administration has resolved. Upon this last point, we invite attention to a report of a recent speech of Gen Lane at Chicago.

THE BELUTIPUL CURAS.-To-night this ex raordinary artists takes her farewell benefit and for the first time in this country, she will appear in two new dances. The first one, Spanish dance, entitled El Polo De Cadit; the econd is a popular Spanish national pas seul. enti-led El Ole. It is said that this dance reated great excitement in Europe; and will oubtless do so here. To avoid unpleasant delay at the door, scats should be procured during the day, and it should be remembered that her engagement will close on Saturday night.

LEAGUE FOR DESPOYESM.—The World refers Black of the state of th the day, and it should be remembered that her

LEAGUE FOR DESPOTEM .- The World refers o an unofficial letter just received here, conaining a statement from a high diplomatic ource, which is only corroborative of what has for months been pretty definitely understood, to the effect that there is an agreement between France, England, and Spain, to prevent the reorganization of the States under our Government, and that the Mexican armada constitutes a part of thes plan.

REGIMENTAL BANDS .- It is stated that the ands of our volunteer force cost at the rate \$5,000,000 annually, exclusive of clothing and subsistence. It is an expense that in other times would seem monstrous, but it may be a question worthy of consideration, whether it much as any similar outlay.

PERSONAL -- Bishop Ames and Hop, Hamilton Fish reached this city yesterday, to confer with the Secretary of War preliminary to entering upon their mission for the relief of the Union prisoners at Richmond and other points in the rebel States.

Brigadier General Stone is also in the city.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON will lecture before he Washington Lecture Association to-night, rain or shine. His subject will be " Nationali ty." which he cannot do otherwise than treat with ability, whatever his views may be.

A DESERTER PROM THE REBELS. - According to the story of a deserter, assuming to come has gone to Kentucky with fifteen thousand

THE LOWER POTONAC. -The King Phillip, returned from Indian Head, reports affairs unchanged in that direction. The Resolute, in oming up, was fired at, but not hit.

DIVULGING INFORMATION. - It is said that the clerk of the Potter investigating committee is to be brought before the bar of the House to divulging the report of the committee. DEAD LETTER OFFICE CLERKS .- The follow-

ing appointments have been made under the new, law relative to the return of dead lettersaverage salary by this law being agent at the Thomas H. Willey, Ala.; C. G. Mcrrill, Mc.; E. Smith, Ohio; Rufus Waffes, La.; Joseph Clark, R. I.; Carlion Hughes, Western Virginia; John A. Prescott, N. H.; R. W. Stephens, Ohio; G. G. Capron, Norfolk, Va.; Dewitt C. Cary, N. Y.; W. A. Ernst, Minu.; Geo. A. Woolbridge, T. Johnson, reappoluted; John W. average salary by this law being about \$800 Tonn.; Jos. T. Johnson, reappointed; John Green, Mich.; R. B. J. Twyman, Ky.

Chesapeake and Ohto Canal.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this com-any, held yesterday, the following Board of Prectors were chosen:
President, Alfred Spates; Directors, A.C.Green,
Lewis Watson, Henry W. Dellinger, L. J. Bren
gle, Charles Abert, and Joseph H. Bradley.

THIRTY-SEVENTE CONGRESS,
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE
THURBURY, Van. 2, 1884
The following the presented and referred:

The following the presented and referred:

Mr. BENNIE Server Serve IN SENATE Shart, Jan. 30, 1800. Seconday. Seconday in Duboque, lowe in

nty.

From citizens of Massachusette, for the reor-ranization of the medical department of the

From citizens of Massachusetts, for the eman

From citizens of Massachusetts, for the emandipation of slaves.

From citizens of Pennsylvanis, in relation to Gen. Franc Sigel.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to literaporate the Washington and Georgotown Railroad Company.

Mr. TEN EYCK, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill in relation to the coolle trade, reported it back with an amendment of the first section, striking out the World "against their will, and without their consent."

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill for the construction of a military railroad from Kentuck to East Tennesses.

Dest Tenesses.

RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO.
On motion of Mr. CHANDLER,

Recolved. That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the commanders of vessels saling from ports in the United States to foreign ports, during the continuance of the present rebellion, to take the oath of allegiance before clearing their vessels.

On motion of Mr. HALE,

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate when the ship of war Franklin was changed from her original construction, so as to fit her for use at ateamer, what was the cost of such change and if the Department contemplate finishing her and getting her ready for sea during the present year or within any definite time.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES,

On motion of Mr. GRIMES,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to the Senate a statement, in tabular form, showing the name of each veates purchased or chartered for the use of the War Department since the first day of April isat, when thus chartered or purchased, of whom, by what agant of the Government, when such vessels were built, of what tonnage and capacity for transportation, at what price such purchases or charters were effected, to what system of inspection such vessels were subjected before they were chartered or purchased, how many of such vessels have been lost or destroyed, when, in what manner, and the value of the public property destroyed in consequence thereof. Also, that he inform the Senate what vessels are now under charter by the Government, where they are, when chartered, for what purpose, by whom, and at what rate.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON,

On motion of Mr. Wilkinson,
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior
be instructed to inform the Senate whether
any contracts have been made in the office of
the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or in his
Department, for the transportation of goods for
the fedians under the contracts of the United
States, to whom such contracts were made,
and upon what terms, and whether the same
are let to the lowest bidder, after due advertisement, or by special contract.

tisement, or by special contract.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SLIND.

On motion of Mr. DIXON, the bill was taken up to amend an act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Dear, the Dumb, and the Blind, embracing an appropriation of \$4,000 for instruction, \$9,000 for boildings, and \$25,000 for additional land.

After being amended by striking out the \$25,000 appropriation, the bill was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution for the printing of five thousand copies of the eulogies of Senator Baker.

Means, HALE and FESSENDEN objected, on principle, wishing to establish a procedent

Bingbam.

Mr. HALE called for the year and nays, and the resolution was lost -year 13, paye

follows:

YEAS—Mesers. Authony, Bright, Browning,
Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Latham, MoDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Simmons, Wilkinson, and Wilson of Missouri—13.

NAYS—Mesers. Carille, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Donittle, Possenden, Foot,
Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harian, Benderson, Johnson, Kennedy, Morrill, Pearce, Powell, Rice,
Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Willey, and Wison of Massachusetts—27.

ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL Mr. WILSON presented a resolution inquir-ing into the abuses existing in the army hospi-tal at Alexandria, and stated that immates bad

actually sought from the swill tubs food for their On motion of Mr. GRIMES, it was

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, it was amended to include army hospitals generally.

Mr. HALE animadverted severely upon the old togytem of the medical department, and said that the dows of thirty years ago were continued to day; that the best talent in the sountry was needed, irrespective of seniority in the service; that in any case twenty would die in hospital where one was killed on the field.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. HOWE obtained the floor upon the specia

Mr. HOWE obtained the floor upon the special order, in the case of Mr. Bright.

He had sufficient evidence of the disloyalty of the Senator from Indiana, aside from his letter. It was found in every act and opinion of the Senator since. He indeed found fault with the traitors, not because they had tried to everthrow the Government and Constitution but because they had gone out and left him and such as he to the tender mercies of the Senator from Massachusetts. He contended that the Senates should be purged from all tain of

ator from Massachusetts. He contended that the Senate should be purged from all taint of dialoyalty, and feared that we might make a terrible mistake if we hesitated to expel him. Mr. WILMOT speke briefly in tavor of the expulsion of the Senator from Indiana. He remembered with pleasure his early acquaintance with that.Senator. He referred to the status of the rebellion at the time the letter was written. That letter was a commondation of a traitor, upon a treasonable meatraitor to a traitor, upon a treasonable message. The S-nator from New York (Mr. Harris) had said that if the clause referring to frearms had been left out, the letter would have been barmless. So an indictment for murder, with the homicide left out, was harmless. He leemed the evidence such as to require imme

diate purging of the Senate.

Mr. McDOUGALL baving obtained the

The Senate voted to go into executive a Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER hid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, conveying a statement of the Commissioner of Patents on agricultural subjects. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, from the Commissioner of the Co

mittee on Claims, presented a bill for the relief of Phillips, Spear & Co., of New York. Passed. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial for a National Soldlers' Cemetery. Referred to the Committee on Military Affars. Mr. BERNHISEL, of Utab, offered the following:

lowing: Resolved, That the Committee on Indian &f-

Recited, That the Committee on Territories be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing for the committee or a wagon road from Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, to Great Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, and that said committee report by bill or other-

Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The regular order being the bill to provide for settlement with the loyal States for war ex-

Mr. KELLOGG took the floor, and demanded he previous question on the bill, but yielded

the previous question on the bill, but yielded to Mr. RKHARDSON, of Illinois, will said he had come to the conclusion that it was wrong to vote for this bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Indians, saked the clerk to read an extract from a Northwestern newspaper, charging frand and corruption on the authorities of the Slate of Illinois, and it afforded him great pleasure to state that he believed that Governor Yates was not liable to these charges. He would experate him entirely, though a political opponent. But he charged fraud upon the other authorities of the State. He wanted these men brought to public judgment, and to public execution, too. But this bill will cover up the c frands and corruptions. He wanted these theires brought to juntice. He proceeded further to speak of the conduct of the war.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said that in france.

proceeded further to speak of the conduct of the war.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said that in fram-ing this bill he had no design in covering up any frauds, or shielding any man from jus-tice.

Mr. RICHARDSON disclaimed any inten-tion of charging such a design on his col-

eague. ar. KELLOGG said that his colleague had charged theft upon his own State, yet at the san e time he acknowledged that the people of libnois had stolen less than any other State during this war. He presceded to reply to the charges made by his colleague, and by the paper from which the extract was read. He emphatically denied those charges, and stigmatted them as most foul and standerous. He (Mr. K.) continued at ome length to give a history of the manner in which the supplies for the troops from his State liad been furnished, and challenged investigation into these contracts, as well as the conduct of the State officials, and chaolic of the bill.

A collequial discussion followed on the mer-

of the bill.

A colloquial discussion followed on the merits of the bill and on points of order, participated in by Messus. Holman and Dunn, of Irdiana, Edwards, of New Hampshire, and others.

Mr. R. CONKLING, of New York, moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Mr. WORCESTER, of Ohio, from the Committee or Elections.

Mr. WORUESTER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the contested seat of Mr. Upton, of Virginia—adverse to the claims of his contestant.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering the army appropriation bill, (Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the chair.)

ation bill, (Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the chair.)
Mr. COX, of Ohio, then addressed the House on the conduct of the war; replying to the speech made in the House yesterday, by his colleague, (Mr. Gurley.) He reviewed that speech at length, and would repudiate his conclusions and arguments. He fully su stained the Commander-to-Chief of the army.
Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, made some explanations of his speech on yesterday.
Mr. SHANKS, of Indians, made a statement in relation to the bat le of Frederickton, stating

in relation to the battle of Frederickton, stating that the battle was fought on the order of the major general.

Further debate then ensued on the various provisions of the bill, when the committee rose

and reported the same.
On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylva-On motion of Mr. STEV nia, the House adjourned.

OFFICIAL. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty seventh Congress.

[Punae - No. 11.]

AN AGE authorizing an increase of the clerical force in the War and Navy Departments. force in the War and Navy Departments. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, in addition to the clerical and other force now authorized by law in the War Department and its bureaus, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint as follows: In the office of the Secretary of War, four clerks of class one; in the office of the Adjutant General, eighteen clerks of class one and two measurements. one, and two messengers; in the office of the Quartermaster General, ten clerks of class one, and one messenger; in the office of the Surgeon General, two clerks of class one, and one labor-General, two clerks of classone, and one laborer; in the office of the Paymaster General, eight clerks of class one, and one messenger; in the office of the Chief of Engineers, one clerk of class one; in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, three clerks of class one; in the office of the Commissary General, three clerks of class one and one laborer. And the Adjutant General is authorized to employ in his office any number, not exceeding ten, of non-commissioned officers, to be selected by him from the army, in addition to his present clerical force.

Sec. 2. And be it further exacted. That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to employ tour additional clerks of class one for that Department.

[7 ustat - No. 12.]

AN ACT to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California, Oregon, and Washington Territory.

Be it encoted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United tistes of America in Congress assembled, That, for the protection of emigrants on the overland routes between the Atlantic States and California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, if, in his judgment, the same may be necessary.

Approved, January 27, 1862.

Approved, January 27, 1862.

[Public Resolution—No. 8.]

A RESOLUTION for payment of the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of the thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct of the precent war; and that said sum shall be drawn from the Treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Secretary, of the seme shall be required from time to time by the committee having such investigation in charge.

Approved. January 27, 1862. [Public Resolution -- No. 8.]

To Connessonnents.—No attention will be paid to anonyme us communications